The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.....September 2, 1891.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GEN. DAVID McM. GREGG, of Berks.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
CAPT. JOHN W. MORRISON, of Allegheny.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION DELEGATES.

A. S. L. Shields, John Roberts, Isaiah C. Wear, Herman Kreamer, William I. Shaffer, Delaware, Lewis Hall, Dauphin, Frank Reeder, Northampton, H. Edwards, Lackawanna, H. C. McCormick, Lycoming, George S. Schmidt, York, Joseph H. Pomeroy, Schuylkill, Cyrus Elder, Cambria, John Cessna, Bedford, — Philadelphia.
William R. Rogers, John S. Lemble, James C. Brown, Mercer, T. V. Powderly, Lackawanna, Morris L. Kauffman, Lehigh, — Allegheny.

COUNTY.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE,
FRANCIS J. KOOSER, ESQ., of Somerset Borough.
Subject to the decision of the District Conference.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
NOAH BIESECKER, of Quemahoning Twp.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
DANIEL W. SAYLOR, of Somerset Twp.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
JOSEPH I. MILLER, of Somerset Twp.

THE Democratic State Convention meets at Harrisburg to-morrow (Thursday), the 3rd inst.

THE first gun fired by McKinley in Ohio was a stunner. The Democratic candidate for Governor immediately took to his bed and has been shaking ever since.

MAJOR MCKINLEY is forcing the fighting in Ohio on the silver question, and the Democrats are dancing around, blowing their burnt fingers and howling that they didn't mean to do it.

GROVER CLEVELAND says he has faith in Governor Campbell's re-election in Ohio this year. If the ex-President will read his Bible he can learn that "faith without works is dead."

THE dissensions in the Farmers' Alliance in Mississippi has reached the fighting stage, and the high mucky-mucks of the organization are thumping and clubbing each other right merrily.

THE Superintendent of the census estimates the absolute wealth of the United States at $62,610,000,000, or $1,000 per capita, as against $870 per capita in 1880. Pennsylvania's per capita valuation is $493.12, an increase of 54.02 per cent. in the last ten years, while the increase of population is 22.77 per cent.

THE census reports show that Pennsylvania has a little over five and and quarter millions of people. Since 1880 she has increased almost twenty-three per cent. Out of the sixty-seven counties in the State twelve have retrograded, though in these the decrease does not exceed nine per cent. Taken altogether, the State is easily holding its own among the sister Commonwealths.

DEMOCRATIC contemporaries are complaining that Major McKinley talks silver, rather than the tariff, in Ohio. The Ohio Democrats put a fool plank in their platform favoring unlimited silver coinage; their candidate for Governor repudiates it, and they are now trying to run away from the issue they invited. No wonder they don't want McKinley to talk and "knock the stuffin' out of it."

ARE you on the list? If not, see to it that you are registered before Thursday next, September 3rd. If you are not, you cannot vote at the next election. The new law requires that voters must make a personal application to the assessor—a friend or neighbor cannot have you registered. See to it at once that you are properly registered, and call the attention of your Republican neighbor to the necessity of seeing that he is on the list.

COMMISSIONER RAUM, in a late letter to an inquiring Congressman, says there are 900,000 pension claims of various descriptions on file in his office, and that they are being disposed of at the rate of 30,000 a month. At this rate it will take three years to clear the files, not counting the many thousands of new claims that will be filed. The claimants can understand from this statement why there is so much delay in reaching their cases.

THE Governor of Vermont has notified Hon. Redfield Proctor, Secretary of War, that on the 1st day of November next he will appoint him as United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Senator Edmunds. This will occasion a vacancy in the Cabinet, but the President has an abundance of good material from which to make a choice. Mr. Proctor has made an able Secretary of War, and he will make a Senator of whom his State can be proud.

OUR Democratic Secretary of the Commonwealth, Mr. Harrity, has been airing his views of the coming State election through the public press. He says that a Democratic victory is in view and that all conditions are favorable to Democratic success. This is simply in pursuance of the old Democratic custom of "claiming everything in sight." Mr. Harrity knows that the Republican party is thoroughly united, that its candidates are acceptable to the entire party, and that the only consideration among them is one of majority.

IN his speech at Albany President Harrison let fall a few golden words on the silver question. He said: "I am one of those who believe that these men from your shops, these farmers, remote from money centres, have the largest interest of all people in the world in having a dollar that is worth 100 cents every day in the year, and only such. If by any chance we should fall into a condition where one dollar is not as good as another, I venture the assertion that that poorer dollar will do its first errand in paying some poor laborer for his work. Therefore, in the conduct of public affairs, *I feel pledged, for one,* that all the influence of the government should be on the side of giving the people only good money, and just as much of that kind as we can get."

WHILE Senator Peffer, Jerry Simpson and other "calamity howlers" are going up and down the land bewailing the poverty-stricken condition of the Kansas farmers, the Topeka *Capital* tells us that during the month of July the farmers of sixty Kansas counties reduced their mortgaged indebtedness a little more than $330,000. "If with last year's short crops the farmers have been able to do this," comments the Kansas City *Journal*, "what will they be able to do with this year's enormous crops and high prices?" In honest truth, there is nothing to prevent a bright future for Kansas, except the false and lying statements of such men as these prophets of evil, who have done much to impair the credit of the State by their threats of repudiation and allegations that her people are little better than paupers. It will take years to correct the mistakes of these blundering politicians, who, for selfish ends, have impaired the credit and reputation of the State.

THE investigation into State Treasury affairs by the Joint Legislative Committee must have been disappointing to Mr. Fow. That gentleman and some other Democratic members of the Legislature intimated that some crookedness could be found in the Treasurer's office if it was sought for in the right way. The search was diligently prosecuted and the money counted. The books were found to balance and the State's cash was all in the proper depositories. Mr. Fow himself and Senator Monaghan carefully examined and compared the sworn return of the Treasurer with the individual bank accounts in the books, and at the conclusion Mr. Fow stated that they had compared both the sinking fund and general account and found everything correct. They found the system of book-keeping adopted by the State Treasury thorough, complete and accurate in every respect, and felt impelled to praise Mr. Boyer. The insinuations of irregularities in the Treasurer's office had no basis of fact. They were all wind. The result of the investigation is at once gratifying to the people of the State and complimentary to Mr. Boyer.

IN his able speech on silver, made at Paulding, Ohio, last week, Senator John Sherman clearly states the object of the law passed by the last Congress regarding the coinage of silver in the following manner:

To provide a market for our silver and for an increase of currency it directed the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of fine silver each month, making 54,000,000 ounces a year, at its market value, and upon the security of this to issue legal tender Treasury notes for the full amount of the cost of the silver, thus giving a stable market for all and more of the silver produced in the United States, and at the same time furnishing to the people an increase of circulating money greater than the increase of our population. I now believe the measure will work out the most beneficial results. It will tend to advance silver to its old parity with gold. It has already advanced the value of our vast store of silver in the Treasury. It has furnished an increase of circulation. It has maintained the gold standard while utilizing and benefitting silver to the utmost extent short of demonetizing gold. It is the key to our exalted, almost pre-eminent, standing in commercial credit and national honor among the nations of the world. It treats both silver and gold, like all other commodities or productions, as subject to the universal rule of being worth what they will bring in the markets of the world.

Then he proceeds to define the effect of free coinage, tersely and lucidly, as follows:

Free coinage means that we shall purchase not merely 4,500,000 ounces a month, but all the silver that is offered, come from where it may, if presented in quantities of 100 ounces at a time. We are to give to the holder either coin or Treasury notes, at his option, at the rate of $1 for every 371 grains, now worth in the market 77 cents. Who can estimate the untold hoards of silver that will come into the Treasury if this policy is adopted? All of this will be represented by our Treasury notes—an increase of the national debt.

These arguments should at once attract the attention of the farmers and laborers of the country, who will derive no benefit whatever from the unlimited coinage of silver, for the simple reason that they will receive pay for their products and labor in silver dollars with less purchasing power, while the capitalists and speculators may protect themselves by stipulating for gold payments.

Gregg's Politics.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

When Delegate Plank, from Reading arose in the Republican State Convention and assailed the Republicanism of General Gregg, he evidently did not know what he was talking about. He said that General Gregg had repeatedly and recently voted the Democratic ticket. This was a miserable lie, and worthy of a despicable time-server who demanded a better-paying office as the price of his keeping his mouth off General Gregg. Silly Democratic organs all over the State at once took up the cry "Gregg is a Democrat!" and they affected to be in high glee over what they termed a Republican blunder.

Was it a blunder? Well, not much. The editor of the Scranton *Republican*, anxious to set at rest for good all these stories about the gallant Gregg, wrote to him and asked him pointedly concerning their truth. Here is General Gregg's letter in reply:

"READING, PA., Aug. 25, 1891. *To the Editor Scranton Republican*—MY DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of the 24th inst. I can only reiterate what I have heretofore said, and that is, that the only vote ever cast by me for a Democratic candidate for President, was that for my lifelong friend and fellow soldier, General Hancock. No Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania ever received my vote.

"Yours sincerely, D. McM. GREGG."

This settles the matter. Plank and his Democratic allies will have to change their tune. They can no longer sing the old song. General Gregg never sank his manhood in joining the Democracy, and the people honor him all the more that he voted for his life-long friend and old comrade on the Gettysburg battlefield—General Hancock. A Republican Gregg was and is, and Republicans will see that he is elected Auditor General of Pennsylvania, in which good work General Gregg's old comrades, irrespective of party, will join.

Brothers Turn Burglars.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., August 28.—Two men wearing handkerchiefs over their faces last night entered the residence of John, William and George Huggins, wealthy bachelor brothers living at Clinton furnace, this county, and after beating the old woman who keeps house for them into insensibility ransacked the house, securing over $400 in money.

On the return home of the brothers they organized a gang of men who overtook the robbers, who had fled to the mountains, and brought them to town this evening. They proved to be George and Lon Anderson, brothers.

The old woman to-day identified the two men as the men who assaulted her.

Powderly Answers His Critics.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., August 28.—T. V. Powderly, in a letter to-night, answers the criticisms of those who have attacked him because he accepted the Republican nomination as a delegate to the proposed Constitutional convention. He says that workingmen ought to be represented in the convention, and he believes that he will be able to look after their interests in it, should it be held.

World Trotting Records.

At Independence, Iowa, on Thursday, in a race between Allerton, Nancy Hanks, and Margaret S., Nancy Hanks won by trotting three heats in 2:12, 2:12½, and 2:12, with Allerton second, in 2:12½, 2:13½ and 2:13. Nancy Hanks' time was the fastest three heats in succession ever trotted in the world while Allerton's time was the fastest three heats ever trotted by a stallion.

SHERMAN'S SPEECH ON SILVER.

The Veteran Ohio Senator Makes a Strong Address at Paulding.

PAULDING, O., August 27.—A big crowd greeted Senator Sherman here to-day. The Senator's speech was principally devoted to the silver question. He said:

"Upon two great measures of public policy the Republican and Democratic parties have made a formal and distinct issue, and these are to be submitted to the people of Ohio in November, and your decision will have a marked effect upon public opinion throughout the United States. One is whether the holder of silver bullion may deposit it in the Treasury of the United States and demand and receive for it one dollar of coined money for every 371 grains of fine silver deposited. The market value of so much silver bullion is now about 77 cents, varying, however, from day to day like other commodities, sometimes more and sometimes less. The other question is whether the policy of taxing imported goods by the Government of the United States, embodied in our existing tariff, is a wise public policy or whether it should be succeeded by what is called a tarriff for revenue only as embodied in what is known as the Mills bill, which passed the House of Representatives in 1888 and was rejected by the Senate.

"Now these measures affect directly the business interests, the life and work and labor and property of every inhabitant of the United States, from the humblest toiler to the greatest capitalist in all his multiplied employment of human life, and every grade of human industry. Surely such questions ought to be considered free from party bias or heat or excitement, and solely with a view to promote the greatest good of the greatest number. Under our free system of government there is no way to determine them except by the judgment of the people authorized to vote, each voter having an equal voice through representatives chosen by them, either directly by ballot or indirectly through the legislatures of the several States.

"Now, you all know that the money in circulation in the United States—all of it—is good, as good as gold. It will pass everywhere and buy as much as the same amount of any other money in the world. Our money is of many kinds—gold, silver nickel and copper are all coined into money. Then we have United States notes, or greenbacks, gold certificates, Treasury notes and National bank notes. But the virtue of all these many kinds of money is that they are all good. A dollar of each is as good as a dollar of any other kind. All are as good as gold. But, and here comes the first difficulty, the silver in the silver dollar is not worth as much as the gold in the gold dollar. The nickel in that coin is worth but a small part of 5 cents worth of silver. And the copper in the cents is not worth one-fifth of the nickel in a 5-cent piece. How then, you may ask me, can these coins be made equal to each other? The answer is that coinage is a Government monopoly, and though the copper in 5 cents is not worth a nickel, and the nickel in 20 pieces is not worth a silver dollar, and the silver in 16 dollars is not worth 16 dollars in gold, yet, as the Government coins them, and receives them, and maintains them at par with gold coin, they are, for all purposes, money equal to each other, and wherever, they go, even into foreign countries, they are received and paid out as equivalents.

"The reason of all this is that the United States limits the amount of all the coins to be issued except gold, which being the most valuable, is coined without limit. If coinage of all these metals was free, and any holder of copper, nickel, silver or gold could carry it to the mint to be coined, we would have no money but copper and nickel, because they are the cheaper metals, worth less than one-fourth of what, as coin, they purport to be. For the same reason, if the coinage of silver was free at the ratio of 16 of silver to 1 of gold, no gold would be coined, because 16 ounces of silver are not worth one ounce of gold. A holder of both silver and gold would take his silver to the mint and get a dollar for every 371 grains. He would sell his gold in the market or export it and get 25 per cent. more dollars for gold than he could at the mint. As a matter of course he would not take his gold to the mint."

The Senator then spoke of the purchase by the Government of silver bullion, and speaking of free coinage said:

"Free coinage means that we shall purchase not merely four and a half million ounces a month, but all the silver that is offered, come from where it may, if presented in quantities of 100 ounces at a time. We are to give to the holder either coin or Treasury notes, at his option, at the ra e of $1 for every 371 grains, now worth in the market 77 cents. Who can estimate the untold hords of silver that will come into the Treasury if this policy is adopted. All of this will be represented by our Treasury notes—an increase of the national debt. It is a public bid of 29 cents an ounce more than the market price for all the silver afloat and all that can be hereafter produced, made at a time when silver is declining in value, and when many of the commercial nations are seeking to convert their silver into gold. The Latin nations, including France, have been trying to maintain the value of silver, but the Latin Union is now dissolved, and each of these nations are now seeking for gold to replace their silver.

"But how can a farmer or laborer or other producer be benefitted by a cheaper dollar? The dollar is the measure of his toil. It is only useful to him to buy the necessaries of life or to accumulate property for advancing age. Its value is measured by its purchasing power. Cheaper dollars make more dollars necessary for his wants. The relative market value of all commodities will rise or fall with the market value of the dollar, and unless the silver dollar is worth as much as the gold dollar it will not buy as much hog and hominy as the gold dollar. No government is powerful enough to fix the prices of anything. We tried during the war, but the price went up as the dollar went down. In the North the greenback dollar, the sacred promise of a nation, would at one time buy only as much as 40 cents in coin. In the South the dollar of the Confederacy went down to the value of rags. A Government may say what shall be money and may call it a dollar, a dime or a cent and make it a legal tender, but no one but the owner of property, from a cup of milk to an improved farm, can say how many dollars or dimes or cents can buy the milk or the farm."

Speaking of the features of the campaign, Senator Sherman said: "I believe the free coinage of silver idea is the result of a bargain between what is called 'the national executive silver committee,' composed of representatives of the great silver mining corporations of the United States, with some of the leaders of the Democratic party, by which a portion of the profits of these corporations is to be invested in this Ohio canvass to defeat the Republican party, and especially 'to down John Sherman' on the issue of the free coinage of silver. As for myself it is a matter of little importance. I have had some experience in such contests before. I am very willing to abide by the judgment of the people of Ohio. But what I do care for is that the State of Ohio shall not in any way be responsible for the adoption of the policy proposed by this combination, or for the evils that will surely flow from it."

The Senator urged strongly the election of Major McKinley and the indorsement of President Harrison's administration.

Dead With a Pistol by His Side.

UNIONTOWN, August 26.—James Manst, of Gibbons' Glade, this county, was found dead in the mountains near his home this morning. He had either committed suicide or killed himself accidentally, as a revolver with one empty chamber was lying beside him. The shot passed clear through his heart and he must have died instantly. On Saturday he got into a quarrel at a picnic with some young men, and a fight with stones, clubs and other instruments of rural warfare ensued, Maust badly used up some of his antagonists and a warrant was out for his arrest.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DALZELL WON'T QUIT.

He Writes a Very Caustic Letter to His Eastern Rival.

PITTSBURGH, August 25, 1891.

Hon. John B. Robinson, Media.

DEAR SIR: A copy of a letter addressed to me by you appeared in the Pittsburgh papers of this morning. A copy of the same letter reached me later in the day through the postoffice. I join with you in the regret you must feel that a private letter, written in the interest of harmony, should thus have been published and made public property before reaching the party to whom it was written, and I will cheerfully lend you any aid in my power in bringing to justice those who were guilty of such an unseemly act.

Your indorsement of the candidates named by the late Republican convention at Harrisburg meets my hearty approval, and so do your sentiments with respect to harmony in the party and success for the State ticket.

The suggestion made by implication in your letter that two Republicans cannot contest within their party for a place of honor in its gifts without endangering party harmony strikes me as very novel and fails to appeal to my judgment. All experience proves that honorably conducted contests within party lines are the most effective methods of strengthening the party organization.

PROOF IN NEW CASES.

No more signal proof of the truth of this proposition could be found than is furnished by the history of the pending contest for the presidency of the State League. Under its impulse clubs have been organized in numerous places where up to this time apathy has prevailed. The State league will meet at Scranton stronger in numbers, more thorough in organization, more enthusiastic in zeal, and better equipped to enter upon a battle for Republican victory than it has ever been before.

Nothing can mar the success of the Scranton convention short of the success of the attempt recently made at a meeting of the executive commitee in Philadelphia to introduce gag law, and to exclude from rightful participation in the league convention the clubs from twenty-five counties of the commonwealth.

In my humble judgment the issue now pending is not as to the choice of one candidate over another. It is a higher, broader, and more far-reaching issue. It involves the integrity of the league itself, wrapped up, as it is, in the determination of the question whether the representatives of a minority of the clubs of the commonwealth can gag the majority.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DISCORD.

Neither your retirement from the field, nor mine, nor the retirement of both can eliminate from the contest this vital issue. I propose to remain in the fight until this question is determined. If discord results from the Scranton convention they will be responsible for it, and they only who have attempted to control its action by unfair methods.

But even if my intentions were different, I could not give my assent to the extraordinary suggestion of your letter; that you and I and a third party should choose a president for the State league. I place too high an estimate on the manhood of the Republican club men of the State to believe that they would tamely submit to dictation from any one.

To gag the clubs of twenty-five counties would be bad enough; to undertake to do the voting for the remainder, would be even worse.

Let us have an open, manly contest, honest methods and a fair convention, and party harmony will not be endangered. I am, sir, truly yours,

JOHN DALZELL.

VALPARAISO FALLS.

The Reign of Balmaceda, Is Over.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 30.—There is no longer a shadow of doubt about the absolute downfall of the Chilean Government and the utter defeat of ex-President Balmaceda's forces. Balmaceda has fled and the Congressionalist army is looking for him in vain.

Valparaiso and Santiago have both fallen into the hands of the enemies of the Government.

The following dispatch, dated Valparaiso, August 29, has been received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Browne: "The Insurgents have possession of the city of Valparaiso. It was taken yesterday A. M., after a very sanguinary engagement. The Government had the advantage—good position, but bad generalship. Troops disaffected. Insurgent ships were not present. Forts not engaged. Lynch, with three second-class torpedo boats, captured. The foreign Admirals demanded guarantee in protecting lives and property of foreign subjects. I have 100 men at the Consulate. Many refugees on board. The Provisional President is here."

The official announcement of the defeat of Balmaceda and the overthrow of his power, which Assistant Secretary Wharton had to telegraph to President Harrison to-day will lead, it is believed, to a prompt rectification of the position of our Government by the recognition of the Congressionalists as belligerents, if not by the immediate recognition of their Government as the constitutional and established Government of Chile.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

When the Insurgent army entered Valparaiso immediate steps were taken to advance upon Santiago. The railroads were at once put into the hands of hundreds of men to repair. All this was unnecessary, for word was received from President Balmaceda, who was at the Capital, asking for a conference. This was readily granted, and General Banquedano was appointed as the representative of the Congressionalists. It is believed that the Capital has been surrendered to the insurgents, although the State Department has not been notified. The Capital is practically in the hands of the Junta, which will at once establish a provisional government.

Valparaiso was surrendered unconditionally. When the insurgent fleet arrived in the harbor the sailors were warmly greeted.

ABOUT 900 KILLED.

It is now known that 700 soldiers of Balmaceda's army were slain in the battle at Valparaiso and 200 insurgents perished. It is impossible to learn the number of the wounded.

The Junta has already taken steps to get hold of the thirty tons of silver bullion which were taken from the Treasury by Balmaceda and shipped on the British sloop-of-war Espiegle to Buenos Ayres, there to be transhipped to Europe. The Treasury is empty.

Burned to Death.

At about 10 o'clock Thursday morning, a young girl, daughter of an Italian laborer at Loyalhanna coke works, near Latrobe, was burned to death and the house in which they lived was totally destroyed. The girl was pouring carbon oil in the cook stove to start the fire, when the can exploded, setting fire to her clothing and to the house. She was rescued from the building before it was destroyed, but not before she was burned so badly that death soon resulted. Her father was also slightly burned. The house belonged to the Loyalhanna company.

Save Yourself Money.

When you go to Pittsburgh, Pa., stop at the Anchor Hotel, corner Liberty and Fourth streets. It is a strictly first-class Hotel conducted on the European plan. Lodgings, 25—35,—or 50 cents.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Maria Kimmell, late of Brothersvalley Twp., Somerset Co., Pa., dec'd.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement on Saturday, Oct. 17th, 1891, at the residence of said Executor in Brothersvalley Twp.

A. G. KIMMEL, Executor.
Sept2.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of certain writs of Fieri Facias, Venditioni Exponas, and Levaris Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Somerset Borough, at 1 o'clock P. M., on

FRIDAY, SEP'T 25, 1891,

the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All the right title, interest and claim of Araminta Emert, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Somerset Township, Somerset County, Pa., adjoining lands of John Lape, Cyrus Shaulis, Jonathan Cunningham, dec'd., and Noah Hoover, containing two acres, more or less, having thereon erected a log house, smoke house and spring house, with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution as the property of Araminta Emert, at the suit of John Lape.

— ALSO —

All the right, title, interest and claim of Perry L. McElfish, of, in and to a piece or lot of ground situate in the town and borough of Rockwood, Somerset County, Pa., and known upon the general plan of said borough as lot No. 215, fronting 50 feet upon Broadway street, and extending back same width one hundred and fifty feet (150 feet) to an alley, bounded on the north by lot No. 216, on the south by Market street, having thereon erected two 2 story frame houses, with the appurtenances, being the same lot of ground which Philip Wolfersberger, by deed dated 9th of February, 1871, conveyed to Elizabeth Beard said deed being recorded in the office for recording of deeds in and for Somerset County, Pa., volume 49, page 284, &c.

Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Elwell Ash, use of Geneva Ash, et al.

— ALSO —

All the right, title, interest and claim of Elwell Ash, of, in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the Borough of Rockwood, Somerset County, Pa., and known upon the general plan of said place as lot No. 169, 50 feet front on Main St., and extending north 150 feet to an alley, bounded on the east by an alley, and on the west by lot No. 170, owned by Miller & Weimer, having thereon erected a large two-story frame house, with a good store-room in it. Frame stable, and other outbuildings, with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of James D. Critchfield, et al.

— ALSO —

All the right, title, interest and claim of Albert Lohr, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in Shade Twp. Somerset Co., Pa., known as the Dinges tract, containing 50 acres, more or less, about 40 acres cleared, adjoining the lands of Daniel Berkeybile, Mahlon Berkeybile, and others, with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution as the property of Albert Lohr, at the suit of C. F. Walker, use of Horace Walker, use of Henry Heffley.

— ALSO —

All the right, title, interest and claim of B. F. Horn, of, in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Ogle township, Somerset county, Pa., adjoining lands of John Rodgers and Ephraim Wentworth, now or formerly, containing 150 acres more or less, with the appurtenances, being the same tract of land levied upon by the Sheriff of Somerset County, Pa., as the land of Jonas Wirrick, and sold by him to Henry F. Schell, the same having been conveyed to B. F. Horn by Henry F. Schell, and Rose A., his wife, by their deed dated the 16th day of June, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in Somerset Co., Pa., in Deed Book Vol. 54, page 41.

Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of H. F. Schell, use of M. A. Schell.

— ALSO —

All the right, title interest and claim of J. O. Meyers, of, in and to the following described real estate, viz:

No. 1. Ten lots situate in Meyersdale Borough, Somerset County, Pa., each 40 feet front by 120 feet deep on North side of Meyers' Ave., known on the plan of Meyers' addition of said Borough as lots Nos. 67, 68, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63 and 65, with the appurtenances.

No. 2. Six certain lots of ground situate as aforesaid, each 40 feet front on south side of Meyers avenue, known on general plan of said addition to said Borough as lots Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64 and 66, with the appurtenances.

No. 3. Lot No. 54 on plan of Meyers addition to said Borough, 40 feet front on alley, on south side of Meyers avenue, near the railroad, with the appurtenances.

No. 4. Lot No. 119 on said plan to said Borough on North side of 2nd ave., along the Railroad, with the appurtenances.

No. 5. Three lots of ground situate as aforesaid, each 40 feet front, on North side of 2d avenue, along the railroad, East side of Chestnut street, known on the plan of Meyers' addition as lots No. 109, 111 and 113, with the appurtenances.

No. 6. Three lots of ground situate as aforesaid, each fronting 30 feet on an alley, south side of 2d avenue, east side of Chestnut street, down on said plan to said borough as lots Nos. 120, 121 and 122, with the appurtenances.

No. 7. Lot No. 71 on plan of Meyers' addition to said Borough, fronting 40 feet on 2d avenue, north side, by 120 feet deep, to an alley, and bounded on the east by lot No. 72, and on the west by lot No. 70, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, with the appurtenances.

No. 8. Lot No. 78, on plan of said addition to said borough, fronting 40 feet on south side of 2nd avenue, bounded by lot No. 80 on the east and No. 76 on the west, with the appurtenances.

No. 9. Also nine certain lots of ground situate as aforesaid each 30 feet front on Keystone street, and extending a distance of about 200 feet to Flaugherty creek, known on plan of Meyers addition to said borough as lots Nos. 240, 241, 242, 243, 245, 246, 247, 248 and 249, with the appurtenances.

No. 10. Four lots of ground situate as aforesaid, each 30 feet front on Large street, and extending back a distance of about 200 feet to Flaugherty creek, known on the plan of Meyers' addition to said borough, as lots Nos. 196, 197, 199 and 200, with the appurtenances.

No. 11. Three lots of ground situate as aforesaid each 40 feet front by 120 feet deep, on south side of Meyers' Avenue, west side Chestnut street and near to the railroad depot, known on plan of Meyers' addition to said borough as lots Nos. 40, 42 and 44, with the appurtenances.

No 12. Also, Four certain lots of ground situate as aforesaid, each 40 feet front by 120 feet deep on south side of Second avenue, west side of Chestnut street, known on the plan of Meyers' addition of said borough as lots Nos. 88, 90, 94 and 96, with the appurtenances.

No. 13. Two certain lots of ground situate as aforesaid, fronting 40 feet on Buechley street and extending west a distance of 120 feet to an alley, and known as lots Nos. 334 and 335, with the appurtenances.

No. 14. Also lots Nos. 343, 344 and part of 342 extending from Keystone street to Flaugherty creek, with the appurtenances.

No. 15. A certain tract of land situate as aforesaid, containing 2 acres and 110 perches, known as 8pts.

No. 16. A certain lot of ground situate as aforesaid, 40 feet front on Centre street, and bounded on the north by lot No. 1105½, on the east by an alley, and on the south by lot No. 130, known on the plan of Meyers' addition to said borough as lot No. 130½, having thereon erected a large two story frame building, known as "Grand Central Hotel."

No. 17. A certain tract of land situate in Summit and Brothersvalley township, Somerset county, and state of Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of Lint and Hugus, Jacob Bitner, Jonathan Baer and others, containing 36 acres and 91 perches, more or less, and known as Edward Stoppleford tract, with the appurtenances.

No. 18. Also, the undivided certain tract of land, situate in Black township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 91 acres, more or less, known as the Lindemen tract.

No. 19. A certain tract of land situate in Larimer township, County and State aforesaid, adjoining lands of John Will's heirs, August Strouse and Mr. —— Howard, containing 208 acres, more or less, and known as the George Horner tract, having thereon erected a 1½ story house and stable, with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution as the property of J. O. Meyers, at the suit of P. C. Meyers, use of Samuel J. Miller and S. P. Miller.

— ALSO —

All the right, title, interest and claim of E. D. Yutzy, of, in and to all the following described real estate, viz:

No. 1. The undivided three-fourth part of a tract of land situate in the town of Ursina, County of Somerset, and state of Pennsylvania, containing 250 acres more or less, adjoining lands of John Minder, the Vineyard lot; land of William Lockenby, First street, in the town of Ursina, land formerly owned by Samuel Nicola, the Laurel Hill creek, land once owned by Lenhart heirs, the Sanner and Davis farm, lands of John Hayer, Augustus Seller, and others, excluding, however from the lands embraced within said boundaries, and from said grant and conveyance. The town lots in Ursina numbered from one (1) to four hundred and sixty-nine (469) inclusive, also excluding the Lutheran Church lot, the Cartaugh lot, the M. Harley lot, the lots of J. H. Benford, a lot of Augustus Sellers, lot of Mrs. Benjamin Snyder, and the John Hayer lot of 29 acres, and 16 acres sold to J. B. Davis and Mrs. Mary Coder, being the three-fourths of the same premises conveyed by the Arthans Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh to the said Christian Long, and by said Christian Long and wife conveyed to E. D. Yutzy, with the appurtenances.

No. 2. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Borough of Ursina, Somerset Co., Pa., adjoining lands of Walter Herring on the west Phillips & Williams, and Mrs. Dickson on the North, E. D. Yutzy on the East, and North Fork on the south, containing about 20 acres, being land purchased from Christian Long by said E. D. Yutzy, with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution as the property of E. D. Yutzy, at the suit of Christian Long.

TERMS.

NOTICE.—All persons purchasing at the above sale will please take notice that 10 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid when property is knocked down. Otherwise it will again be exposed to sale at the risk of the first purchaser. The residue of the purchase money must be paid on or before the day of confirmation, viz: Thursday, October 1st, 1891. No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money is paid in full.

Sheriff's Office, Sept. 2, 1891. } ISAIAH GOOD, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

W. T. Wallace
vs.
C. Beecher Wolff, John J. Schell, W. A. Seibert, Charles Earnest and heirs of Sam'l, dec'd, viz: Catharine, intermarried with S. H. Darragh, Sarah, intermarried with W. H. Platt, Emma, intermarried with M. H. Adams, Mary, intermarried with W. R. Shafer, Martha, intermarried with John F. Blymyer, and heirs of Wm. Earnest, dec'd viz: Charles Earnest, Catharine Earnest, Rebecca E., intermarried with Rev. Samuel G. Wagner, Hannah Earnest, and the only child and heir of John Earnest, dec'd., who was a son of said Wm. Earnest, dec'd., viz: Lucy J., intermarried with Henry P. Wagner, and the heirs of James Earnest, dec'd. who was a son of said Wm. Earnest, dec'd, viz: A. Catharine Earnest, widow, and Jos. P. Earnest, and John K. Earnest, minors for both of whom Edward E. Long is Guardian.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset Co. Pa. No. 1 Feb. T., 1891. (Partition Docket.)

By virtue of an order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, Pa., in the above stated case to me directed, I will offer for sale by public outcry, at the Court House, in somerset borough, on Friday, the 25th day of September, A. D., 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m. The following described valuable real estate to wit.

The undivided eleven-twelfths of all those certain lots of ground situate in the town of Garrett, Summit township, Somerset co., Pa., numbered on the plan of said town as lots Nos. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 100, 101, 104, 105, 108, 109, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 146, 148, 149, 152, 153, 154, 155, 160, 161, 162, 163, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 178, 179, 182, 183, 185, 186, 187, 211, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 259, 291, 292, 293, 294, 208, 209, 210, 211, 172, 175, 174, 175, 176, 177, 136, 137, 138 and 139, with the appurtenances.

Terms.

One-third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, one-third in a year, and one-third in 18 months with interest from confirmation of sale on deferred payments, to be secured by judgment bond on the premises, ten per cent. of the purchase money must be paid on day of sale.

Sheriff's Office, Sept. 2, 1891. } ISAIAH GOOD, Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Samuel Smith, late of Rockwood Bor., Somerset Co., Pa., dec'd.

Letters of Administration d. b. n. c. t. a. having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement at my office in the Borough of Somerset on or before Saturday, the 10th day of October, '91.

J. L. PUGH, Adm'r
sept2. d. b. n. c. t. a. of Sam'l Smith, dec.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Sally Smith, late of Rockwood Bor., Somerset County, Pa., deceased.

Letters of Administration c t a on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice s hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement on or before Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1891, at my office in the Borough of Somerset.

J. L. PUGH, Adm'r
c. t. a. of Sally Smith, dec'd.

PUBLIC SALE
— OF —
Valuable Real Estate.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, Penn'a., to me directed, I will expose to public sale on the premises, in said County, on

SATURDAY, SEP'T 26, 1891,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, late the property of Nancy Smith, dec'd., viz:

All that certain tract of land situate in Elklick Twp., Somerset Co., Pa., adjoining lands of Geo. Lowry, John Glotfelty, Mrs. Annie Kelm and J. W. Judd A. P. Beachy, containing 127 acres and 74 perches, more or less. This farm is one-half mile east of the Borough of Salisbury, and has thereon erected two

Dwelling Houses,

Two Barns, and also has a fine orchard, and plenty of excellent chestnut and oak timber.

TERMS.—$200 cash on delivery of deed, eight payments of $312.50 each, payable on the 1st of December of each year from 1891 to 1898, both inclusive. The balance of the purchase money, after payment of debts, &c., to remain in the hands of the purchaser, secured upon the land during the natural life of M. F. Smith, interest to be annually paid him, and at his death the principal to be paid to the heirs of Nancy Smith, dec'd. Possession given April 1st, 1892.

M. F. SMITH, Administrator.
sept2,

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The Honorable WILLIAM J. BAER, President Judge of the several Courts of Common Pleas of the several counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District, and GEORGE W. PILE and OLIVER P. SHAVER, Esq's., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and